

401 in 110

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Right to Use in Trial is Not In; Still Held

Dec. 11 (Reuters)—In today awaited the trial of a military trial of Basque nationalists anti-government in Madrid and

ind other opposition plotting the trial to arras the government-right-wing using it to call for s. This created a serious situation, in said.

complicate the fate any's honorary constable, Eugen Bahl, from his home ten

s apparently being for the Burgos of whom face pos- cences on charges ion Manzanares, the secret police chief 68—by a dissident Basque revolutionary

erman Embassy here al statement today here had been any between the West and the kid-

adrid Incidents: emergency has existed Guipuzcoa province, is San Sebastian, 1 was seized in that

today, hundreds of st students surged area and blocked rotest against the trial.

anti-government, al- tions paralyzed traf-

but busy throu- 15 minutes by into the middle of

of the university's s boycotted classes in protest at the and at the condemned dice on the campus, as said.

Basque students to- government proper- folovoy cocktail anding demonstrations al, informed sources

e-bomb damaged two government-controlled buildings after a group

the same building away from Bilbao police to Israel.

on Page 2, Col. 6



United Press International
NEXT QUESTION—President Nixon recognizing a reporter during his Thursday press conference at the White House.

Would Bomb North to Safeguard GI Cutbacks

Another London Bridge May Be Falling Down

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—Another London bridge may be falling down.

This time it's the 27-year-old Albert Bridge, linking the southwest London districts of Chelsea and Battersea. According to engineers, it's in urgent need of structural support.

Heavy trucks have been banned from using the bridge by a two-ton weight limit imposed by Greater London Council officials. The council today blamed atmospheric corrosion for the state of the "rigid" chain-suspension bridge, named after Queen Victoria's con-

sultant, Prince Albert.

President: Withdrawal Must Be Negotiated

Dayan in U.S., Confers With Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—President Nixon today conferred with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in front of a blazing log fire in his office.

Gen. Dayan called at the White House to discuss the Middle East situation. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird was also present at the meeting.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that Gen. Dayan's visit to the White House was not intended to be a negotiating session, to make diplomatic arrangements, or go into details of U.S. assistance to Israel.

President Adds to Vietnamization Plan

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP)—President Nixon warned last night that he will resume the bombing of North Vietnam if its forces by infiltration "develop a capacity" to threaten U.S. troop withdrawals.

This was the most explicit, broadest justification the President has ever given for carrying the war back to North Vietnam in order to protect the "Vietnamization" program.

Mr. Nixon was speaking at a White House news conference, his first in Washington since May 6. Mr. Nixon also made more specific the current U.S. practice of firing at North Vietnamese missile sites, plus the "military complex around that site" when American reconnaissance planes are fired upon.

In addition, the President ruled out any "extended cease-fire, unilateral," over the coming holiday season on grounds the North Vietnamese already have rejected "out of hand" any mutual, extended cease-fire. He left open only brief cease-fires during the holidays.

Mr. Nixon sternly explained his intensified bombing warning at his news conference in these words:

"If, as a result of my conclusion that the North Vietnamese, by their infiltration, threaten our remaining forces, if they thereby develop a capacity and proceed possibly to use that capacity to increase the level of fighting in South Vietnam, then I will order the bombing of military sites in North Vietnam, the passes that lead from North Vietnam into South Vietnam, the military com-

plexes, the military supply lines."

The President said, "I trust that that is not necessary."

Mr. Nixon's blunt talk to North Vietnam came in a rush in answer to the first question at his news conference, when he was asked if U.S. policy on bombing North Vietnam "may be undergoing a subtle change." There was little subtlety in the answer.

"Understandings" Extended

While the President described what he was saying as his "understanding," he made it quite clear that he was extending the so-called "understandings" that accompanied the halt in the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam on Nov. 1, 1968. Those "understandings," during the Johnson administration, were not written or even verbal agreements, but statements of the terms on which the United States stopped the persistent bombing.

These are conditions that Mr. Nixon has added, wholly beyond the 1968 terms. The President on many occasions had said he would take "strong and effective measures" if enemy activity endangers the lives

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

in Faces Dim Weekend Power Negotiations Fail

Dec. 11 (AP)—The light in Britain's dim-out flickered when the state-owned workers in the rest of Britain.

The 125,000 workers in the British power industry are seeking a raise of \$13.92 a week on average pay of \$57.60. Management, backed by the government, refuses to go above \$6 a week increase.

Candles have become a black market feature in much of the country and some people have gone overseas for more.

An Essex importer has 60 tons of candles on their way here from Belgium and the Netherlands by ship and a Norwich firm chartered three planes to fly in five tons from Brussels.

Thieves broke into St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church, in Glasgow, and stole its entire supply of candles.

Mr. Edward Heath's expected to meet in on tomorrow on the slowdown.

It Minister Robert would consider taking powers under which could restrict the strike.

held separate talks with in the dispute. He with the parties shortly after direct negotiations.

t of a week-end cold the scheduled cuts in harsher.

front remained un- likely although a split d among the electrical

had enough representing technicians

industry—the men in the control rooms—called to join the slowdown by because "the public tough." The union or- en to stay at their jobs.

a quick end to a Northern Ireland fell a shop stade of four power plants re- overment offer for a settlement. The special far beyond the 10 per-

Trains Roll, Talks Begin Again in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—

As trains rolled again, from coast to coast, contract negotiations laid the groundwork today for renewed bargaining which the Labor Department expressed hope would result in agreement averting another strike threat March 1.

"There was no specific agreement on issues today, but the tenor of this meeting was excellent," Assistant Labor Secretary W. J. Usery Jr. said after an hour-long meeting with representatives of management and four unions.

"I hope that we can reach a voluntary agreement. I don't think either party wants to go back to what they went through these last few days. In that sense, I think you can say the strike has turned out to be a plus."

Mr. Usery said the negotiators will decide early next week when to resume serious bargaining in their dispute over wages and work rule changes that led to an 18-hour union walkout shutting down the U.S. railroad system for the third time since World War II.

Union Head at Talks

At today's meeting at the National Railway Labor Conference-management's negotiating headquarters was C.L. Dennis, president of the holdout Brotherhood of

Railway and Airline Clerks, who ordered his men back to work last night under pressure from Congress and the federal courts.

The spokesman said investigators discovered land mines "clearly placed to blow up passing vehicles and harm citizens." Describing this as "sabotage," he said "the Jordanian Ministry considers this act very serious and dangerous and believes it constitutes a new form of threat to the interests of the country and the people."

Palestinian and government sources both reported a meeting between Jordanian representatives, leaders and Bahi Ladham, chief of the truce mission.

The belligerent sides agreed to meet again tomorrow in an attempt

ever possible to nail an embargo

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 14)



Associated Press
IS DAT SO?—Two animals which are reported to be half dog and half cat.

Cat and Dog Mate: A Litter Hard to Believe

MANSTON, England, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—Pet shop owner Roy Tutt claimed last night to have succeeded in a cross-breeding experiment where every animal expert has failed—he has cross-bred a dog and a cat and produced a "dat."

The result is a pair of two small animals that look like dogs at the front and cats at the back.

The kitten-puppies have dog heads, but cat's whiskers, cat's fur and cat's legs.

Mr. Tutt, 50, said the results, puppies or kittens, resulted from crossing a black cat called Patch with a Scotts terrier called Bonie.

But the dogs are far from monster-like. They are small, cuddly animals with wide, gentle eyes.

They are docile and good-tempered and should make good pets. They will eat meat or fish and they make a noise

between a yap and a meow," said Mr. Tutt.

He had been trying to cross a cat and a dog for ten years before succeeding.

Mr. Tutt, a bookmaker, began opening his pet shop here with his wife five years ago, said: "I have always been interested in animals. My chief business is breeding pedigree puppies and the cat-and-dog crossing more of a hobby."

His chief problem is in perpetuating the breed, as that both dogs are female, which means achieving another successful cross-fertilization between Patch and Bonie if he wants to produce any more.

He has approached the

Defense Department officials

declined to discuss the three-day

visit by William E. Colby, who

Austria	6	5	Libya	2	Plaza
Belgium	10	8	luxembourg	10	Plaza
Denmark	12	10	Netherlands	0.43	Plaza
France	0.90	0.90	Norway	1.75	Plaza
Great Britain	8	8	Portugal	0.25	Plaza
India	2.25	1.50	Sweden	1.20	Plaza
Italy	1.20	1.20	Turkey	0.25	Plaza
Israel	1.00	1.00	U.S. Military	30.15	Plaza
Lebanon	75	75	Yugoslavia	3.00	Plaza

Nixon Designates Rep. Bush, Texan, As Envoy to UN

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—President Nixon announced officially today that Rep. George H. W. Bush, R. Texas, would replace career diplomat Charles W. Yost as U.S. ambassador to the UN.

Mr. Nixon, at a White House news briefing, personally introduced Mr. Bush as the new ambassador. He remarked that Mr. Bush has big shoes to fill but I am sure he will meet that challenge."

The Texas Republican gave up a safe House seat at Mr. Nixon's urging to run for the Senate. He was defeated in November by Democrat Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr.

Mr. Nixon also had praise for Ambassador Yost, who was also present at the briefing. The President characterized Mr. Yost's performance as "a source of great strength to the foreign policy of the United States." He also expressed the hope that Mr. Yost would remain in the diplomatic service.

The President disclosed that Mr. Yost had approached him last summer and had expressed a desire to leave his post at the end of the General Assembly session.

Mr. Yost had come out of retirement after a career of more than 30 years in the diplomatic service to take the UN post at the President's request.

"I have appreciated the opportunity to be the representative of the United States at the United Nations," Mr. Yost said, "and have appreciated the strong support of the President and the secretary of state in carrying out those responsibilities."

Mr. Bush said that he realized that he was facing "a great and awesome responsibility."

Submission in January

President Nixon said that he planned to submit Mr. Bush's name to the Senate for confirmation on Jan. 20 when the new Congress convenes.



Rep. George Bush
U.S. Economy Growth Seen By President

U.S. Economy Growth Seen By President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—President Nixon sidestepped leading questions on economic policy at his press conference last night but stated that his policies were on an expansionist path.

He made it clear he was dissatisfied with present efforts to contain inflation, but said he believed his economic policies were working and expressed confidence that the rate of unemployment could be lowered.

The President, asked about plans to keep prices and wages down, said the government had done its part in holding the budget in check, and added:

"Now it is time for labor and management to quit betting on inflation and to start help fighting inflation. I think it is a question of timeliness."

Burns Idea Ignored

Mr. Nixon also passed up the chance to discuss controversial suggestions by Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, for a prices and incomes review board, although the President was not asked about these specifically.

Mr. Nixon said he was not satisfied with an expected unemployment average of 4.9 percent for 1970 but he made no reference to the fact that the jobless rate in November was at a seven-year high of 5.8 percent.

Mr. Nixon said that the budget and money supply were both leaning towards expansion to stimulate economic growth and thus absorb unemployment.

The general feeling in Washington is that the budget deficit this year probably will be about \$15 billion and that monetary growth will be maintained next year at the 5.5 percent rhythm of the first 11 months of 1970.

The Nixon administration is now facing a dilemma of critical political significance on the economic front, observers believe.

Failure to provide the money from federal sources to reactivate business will probably force the unemployment rate further above its present politically unacceptable rate, they said.

But an over-lavish flow of funds from the government into the private sector could swell the inflationary wave that has threatened to engulf the Republican party's re-election chances in the 1972 presidential race.

Laird

Trains Roll, Talks Begin Again in U.S.

Union Head at Meeting In Companies' Offices

(Continued from Page 1)
on movement of all but first class and air mail beyond 300 miles. Many industries, however, will feel the pinch of the brief strike for several days, as shipments arrive late or damaged by the delay in transit.

45% Hike Asked

As before, the unions—clerks, maintenance-of-way employees, dining-car workers and the United Transportation Union, of "operating" employees—are demanding pay raises over three years of about 45 percent above the present average of \$3.45 to \$3.80 an hour.

The railroads reluctantly accepted what they called the "staggering" recommendation of a presidential emergency board for a 37 percent increase. Congress ordered interim payment of a retroactive 13.5 percent increase, as recommended by the board, during the no-strike period.

The unions also are fighting imposition of board-recommended changes in work rules sought by management to increase operating efficiency. The unions say the changes will mean loss of thousands of jobs and a work slowdown for remaining employees.

Infant Mortality Rate Plummetts In Many Nations

GENEVA, Dec. 11 (UPI)—There has been an "enormous decrease" worldwide in infant mortality between the early 1950s and the late 1960s, the World Health Organization (WHO) has reported.

The most notable improvement was in Japan where, in the period under review (1951-55 compared to 1967), the death rate of children under one year dropped by 69 percent, from 48.5 per 1,000 live births to 14.9. It now has one of the lowest infant mortality rates of the 37 countries reporting on the subject to the WHO.

The rate in the United States in 1967 was 22.9, compared to 27.5 in 1951-55. Sweden has the lowest infant death rate in the world, 12.9 per thousand live births, while the highest rate was in Chile, with almost 10 percent of children born live perishing before the end of the first year.

AAA
CARS
TOURS
TICKETS

GI Killed by Viet Cong

Earlier Fighting Near My Lai Described by Calley Witness

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 11 (UPI)—A former infantry platoon commander testified today that he and his men were pinned down by intense enemy fire in the My Lai area one month before Lt. William L. Calley Jr. allegedly led a massacre in the village.

The witness, Capt. George C. White, 32, of Fort Rucker, Ala., was the third called by the defense. Lt. Calley is charged with the pre-meditated murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai on March 16, 1968.

Capt. White said that he commanded a platoon in Company A, one of three companies in Task Force Barker, which had an operating area including the My Lai hamlet complex.

During one day in mid-February, Capt. White said, his platoon suffered one death and ten to 12 wounded.

Advance Indicated

Standing with a pointer beside a large terrain table set in front of the jury, Capt. White showed how A Company, in three-platoon strength, advanced eastward through the My Lai area, known to GIs as "Pinkville."

His platoon was in the center, he said. They started receiving sniper fire suddenly as they approached. It came "from both flanks and from the rear." Then mortar rounds started and "we ran into land mines, bouncing Bettys, just east of Pinkville."

He explained that a "bounding Betty" is a World War II type mine which, when stepped on, springs up five or six feet in the air and then detonates.

One of his men stepped on one which "detonated in front of his face and took his head off," Capt. White said.

Most of his platoon's casualties came from mortar fire, Capt. White explained.

The defense began to present its case yesterday and immediately made it clear that it would try to convince the six-officer jury that Lt. Calley was simply obeying orders from his commanders in the alleged massacre.

The first defense witness, called late yesterday, testified that he heard a conversation the day before the My Lai sweep indicating

U.K. Bars Air Fare Hike

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—A government licensing board today barred ten British airlines from raising fares on domestic routes. The airlines, including the state-owned British European Airways, had applied for increases ranging from 10 to 12 percent.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
5 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS — OPE 73-08
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER
"SANT ROO DON NOO OR
"DOOZ ROO NEWLAW" LYON.
12 Rue Muette, LYON.

Wives of missing airmen have repeatedly visited Sweden to lobby Mr. Palme, who last March obtained information about 14 missing U.S. airmen whose relatives had approached him.

U.S. Thanks Sweden

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The State Department today expressed appreciation to the Swedish government for obtaining information from Hanoi on the status of more than 200 Americans known to have been missing in North Vietnam.

Officials here emphasized that the list does not reveal all Americans being held prisoners in North Vietnam, since Mr. Palme made inquiries only on behalf of men whose families had asked him to do so.

They said the list does not add any new names to the list of known prisoners. It was conveyed by the Swedish Foreign Ministry to the State Department through diplomatic channels Thursday.

The list was regarded as important by U.S. authorities, however, because it came from official North Vietnamese sources.



Associated Press

ANTI-AMERICAN—Saigon University students carry an effigy of President Nixon during a demonstration protesting the shooting of a Vietnamese high school student this week. The white headbands are a sign of mourning from an earlier memorial service for the student. Police broke up the march with tear gas.

Cut Off by Reds, Phnom Penh Is Forced to Ration Gasoline

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The Communist squeeze on Phnom Penh took on a new dimension today with gasoline rationing imposed because of the three-week closure of Highway 4, leading to the nation's refinery at the major port of Kompong Som.

Military fuel supplies were not affected, a spokesman for the high command said.

Route 4 has been closed for 21 days, ever since several Cambodian battalions were routed in a series of coordinated Communist attacks.

Shell Oil Co. sources said the company was distributing only 4 percent of the usual supply to civilians.

Lt. Col. An Rong, chief spokesman for the high command in the capital, said the military had a plentiful supply of fuel. But civilians were being warned this morning by service stations that there might be no gasoline available in two or three days.

In Vietnam, the U.S. command said that ground action remained in a general lull and that the level of Communist shelling attacks had fallen to a three-week low in the

past 24 hours. No Americans were reported killed in action.

Military spokesman in Saigon said South Vietnamese Rangers backed by air strikes and artillery yesterday killed 31 Communist troops in fighting around Krek, 75 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. Two government soldiers were killed and two wounded.

Later the South Vietnamese found the bodies of 20 Communist troops "previously killed by air strikes," the spokesman said.

Last night about 800 students burned an effigy of President Nixon during an anti-American protest in Saigon's Chinese quarter of Cholon.

South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lem told the press conference today that his government is "considering the possibility" of freeing some North Vietnamese prisoners of war, although there is no indication Nixon would follow suit.

In Laos, Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma said today that he has offered to halt U.S. and Laotian bombing raids against the Pathet Lao headquarters of Sam Neua, 180 miles northeast of Vientiane, in order to break the current deadlock over when and how to start negotiations with the Communists on an overall peace settlement in Laos.

But Prince Souvanna added that he does not have much hope at present that the Pathet Lao would accept this or any other proposal.

He has indicated a Soviet willingness to settle for anti-missile systems limited to the rival national capital areas. But that was no real surprise, as Soviet sources had indicated that preference some time ago.

Solzhenitsyn Now Member of Soviet Rights Group

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn was elected yesterday as a corresponding member of the Committee on Human Rights founded last month by physicist Andrei Sakharov and two other scientists.

Yesterday was United Nations Human Rights Day. It was also the day Mr. Solzhenitsyn should have been in Stockholm receiving the Nobel Prize for literature. But he was afraid that if he left the Soviet Union he would not be allowed to return.

The Russian committee also elected underground ballad singer Alexander Galich a corresponding member.

It elected two consulting experts: Alexander Yesseninov, mathematician, poet and dissident, and Boris Tsukerman, physicist and legal expert, adviser to dissident scientists. Jews who want to go to Israel and others at odds with Soviet authorities.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn was present at the meeting.

The committee's purpose is to "contribute consultatively to further efforts by the state to create guarantees for the defense of rights."

Saigon Seizes 9 Newspapers

SAIGON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Nine daily newspapers, including the city's only two English language dailies, were confiscated last night, official sources said today, for a number of separate violations of the national press code.

It was the first confiscation for the English language papers, the Saigon Post and the Vietnam Guardian.

There are 35 French, Chinese and Vietnamese newspapers circulated in Saigon.

Revillon
open on saturday

40, rue La Boétie 359-99-51.

Nixon Adds A Factor to Pullout Plans

Raids to Ensure Vietnamization

(Continued from Page 1)
of U.S. troops remaining during the withdrawal process.

Until last night the President never specified what he meant. However, he invoked the same rationale in public for sending U.S. troops across the Cambodian border on April 30—to protect the Vietnamization program.

When U.S. planes struck at North Vietnam Nov. 21-22, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said the attacks were "protective reaction for North Vietnamese firings on U.S. unarmed reconnaissance planes, and also for another reason that Mr. Laird added then: to protect the lives of U.S. pilots flying "interdiction" missions against North Vietnamese supplies moving through southern Laos. Many of these attacks actually were in the North Vietnamese mountain passes which the President referred to last night.

Mr. Nixon was asked if his new warnings meant he has "abandoned hope" for a negotiated settlement of the war in the Paris talks. He replied, "Not at all." But he said that in spurning repeated U.S. offers on prisoner exchange, North Vietnam has shown it is "an international outlaw."

Talks to Continue

He said the United States will continue the Paris talks, even though "we do not have great hopes for them at this time."

An extended cease-fire in South Vietnam, running over the period of Christmas, New Year's and Tet, the lunar new year, or from Dec. 24 to Jan. 26, was proposed last Sunday by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers called Sen. Jackson to commend him for his remarks on a television interview, and the State Department later said the idea of an extended cease-fire was "under consideration."

North Vietnam has spurned the idea, and so has South Vietnam. Sen. Jackson, an administration supporter in the war, wrote to Mr. Rogers yesterday urging that the United States should initiate the cease-fire anyhow, without making it contingent on "prior acceptance by the other side..."

President Nixon, however, said at the press conference, it "would be very dangerous for our forces" to initiate any extended, unilateral cease-fire.

Mr. Rogers added that, while it would not be "surprising or disconcerting" if there were no agreement at Hanoi, the talks there should give "a clearer indication as to whether an agreement is possible."

Even that hope is now uncertain.

The United States would like a short holiday recess in the talks in the hope that another round in Vienna would lead to a treaty by mid-1971. That hope, however, now seems likely to be unfulfilled.

Any session between Jan. 1 and the end of the party congress in early April are likely to be futile, it is felt here.

Slower Than Foreseen

Secretary of State William P. Rogers said at the recent NATO meeting in Brussels that the talks had gone slower than expected. The chief U.S. delegate at Hanoi, Gerald Smith, last week broke his two-year-old rule of no on-the-record interviews by telling an American news magazine, U.S. News and World Report, that "negotiations with the U.S.S.R. in other areas cannot fail to have a negative influence on the talks."

Mr. Smith added that, while it would not be "surprising or disconcerting" if there were no agreement at Hanoi, the talks there should give "a clearer indication as to whether an agreement is possible."

Even that hope is now uncertain.

The chief Soviet delegate, Vladimir S. Semenov, is not personally faulted. He has been reading, at the twice-a-week sessions, papers on general concepts of an arms agreement but has steered away from all efforts to get him to be specific.

He has indicated a Soviet willingness to settle for anti-missile systems limited to the rival national capital areas. But that was no real surprise, as Soviet sources had indicated that preference some time ago.

Crucial U.S. Question

But Mr. Semenov has failed to answer the crucial American question: Will the Soviet Union agree to put a gross numerical ceiling on rail and sea-based missiles and long-range bombers, plus a sub-ceiling on the numbers of the huge Soviet SS-9 missiles?

Additionally, there has been at Hanoi considerable discussion of what are termed the "qualifications for an agreement." This involves detailed definitions of just what would be permitted or barred; for example, the United States wants a ban on new missile sites but an agreement that existing sites can be "hardened" by additional steel and concrete.

Another such problem relates to defining the kind, size, numbers and locations of radars.

Court Battle Continues on Hughes Empire

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 11 (UPI)—A vice-president of the Hughes Tool Co. testified today that Robert Mahieu had been legally and officially dismissed as head of the Howard Hughes hotel-casino operations but that Mr. Mahieu had ignored the order.

Calvin J. Collier Jr., vice-president and treasurer of the parent tool company in Houston, told a court hearing that Mr. Mahieu had refused to turn over the records of the Las Vegas branch of the Hughes empire. The Hughes Tool Co. was seeking to dissolve a restraining order preventing them from taking over operations in this gambling capital.

Mr. Collier said the company's board of directors passed a resolution on Dec. 6 firing Mr. Mahieu and Mr. Mahieu was notified of his dismissal in a hand-delivered letter in which he was directed to turn over all files and records.

Richard Danner, managing director of the Frontier Hotel where Mr. Mahieu had his offices, told the district court that he had seen a number of boxes being carried out of that wing of the hotel. They presumably were removed by Mr. Mahieu and taken to an undisclosed location.

Iran Students Stage Protests in 5 Cities

ROME, Dec. 11 (UPI)—A group of 70 Iranian students today occupied a foreign-student center and began a hunger strike of indefinite length to protest alleged political repression in their homeland.

The students organized the hunger strike, also being staged by Iranians in London, Paris, Vienna and Stockholm, to protest the sentencing to death of five young Iranians by a military tribunal in Tehran and another 15 to prison terms ranging to 15 years.

Mr. Collier said the company's board of directors passed a resolution on Dec. 6 firing Mr. Mahieu and Mr. Mahieu was notified of his dismissal in a hand-delivered letter in which he was directed to turn over all files and records.

Richard Danner, managing director of the Frontier Hotel where Mr. Mahieu had his offices, told the district court that he had seen a number of boxes being carried out of that wing of the hotel. They presumably were removed by Mr. Mahieu and taken to an undisclosed location.

U.S. Aides Reportedly Believe Kremlin Is Divided on S

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—American officials have concluded that Kremlin leaders have failed to agree on a Soviet proposal for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and that no plan will be forthcoming from Moscow until after the Communist party congress that begins on March 30.

This conclusion is based on the slow Soviet pace at the current Helsinki phase of the talks and on Soviet hints that Moscow wants a recess until after the party congress.

While it is widely believed the Russians are keen on agreement, and they have proved to be hit at the talks, the long-standing questions in Washington are: Is it simply that the Kremlin is divided on whether to proceed, some more serious or a cut Soviet design in view?

Naval Threat D

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—President Nixon said at a conference last night he did not think Soviet naval submarine base in Cuba a threat to America.

Asked whether he stepped up Soviet activities, he replied "no."

The effect of his decision was to avoid indicating he had been concerned earlier about administration of the Cuban base.

Nixon Se

U.S. Environment Chief es Warns to 3 Cities

By Peter Braestrup

A. Dec. 11 (UPI)—The administration's new Environmental Agency chief, Ruckelshaus, got off to start with the nation's today by giving three days to stop water pollution federal court action. mayors—all Democrats—Stokes of Cleveland, Gibbs of Detroit, and of Atlanta, the latter the four-day National Cities convention which night, is angriest of the three, move a "cheap political" speech announced the in a short speech action meeting on points, saying: "Environmental Protection are with an approach for the interrelated the problems we must EPA is only a week."

the Foes SST Plan ilibuster

CITON, Dec. 11 (AP)—of any more spending on the project permanent wall of words. leaders said a filibuster "all bets are off" as Congress finally adjourns, Jan. 2, 1971. leagues the House-Senate, which last night compromised \$210 million amount fund, was stack of the project. he and other anti-SST were "denied and ignorant" they sought a seat on the Senate. Senior members of those concerned normally

pleaded with the change its rules to allow side on Senate votes to prevail in the that work out differences Senate and House

the seven Senate com for the SST, he said. House members firmly

ire was the author ofment defeating from \$10 million federal subsidy Nixon wanted in continue development of prototypes.

earlier had approved joint. promise would keep the, furnishing funds to General Electric, prime contractors. If approved, it g total federal SST to the billion-dollar

in the Senate, Sen. and his Wisconsin col. Gaylord Nelson, also promised they would that to happen.

ire said he will stay floor from the no-confidence report reaches Senate adjourns—when may now be. The report tied on in the House

Rivers Gets Heart Valve

GHAM, Ala., Dec. 11 (UPI)—L. Mendel Rivers, of the House Armed Committee, received an heart valve today in a operation to correct "an stage of heart failure." The man, 65-year-old maker was on the oper- five and a half hours, ch time doctors replaced valve, one of the four the heart, with a plastic

A. Kirklin, chairman of department of surgery at the of Alabama Hospital, operation "went as planned" our findings were as ex- Congresswoman Rivers is now in his recovery process."

a Davis Wins
Extradition Stay

DRK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The State Appellate Division stayed the extradition of black militant Angela until the full five-man oral argument on ber. It had won a preliminary stay, a former philosophy at the University of at Los Angeles was in Maricopa County, Calif. of for allegedly supplying used in a shooting at the courthouse in which a three others died.

Phantoms Crash
NLDON, England, Dec. 11 U.S. Air Force Phantom reconnaissance jet, crashed during today, killing both ur. At Wiesbaden, Ger- other U.S. Phantom was to have crashed, 48 miles t of Bitburg Air Base, but an crew parachuted to a Air Force spokesman said the plane was on a mining mission.

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United Press International
PRODIGIOUS—Three-month-old Nicola Crispino going through her routine for her mother at their home in Naples. The newborn baby is astonishing pediatricians by walking like a two-year-old. Mrs. Crispino said little Nicola started standing up at only 20 days.

As Laird Faces Committee

Democrats in Senate Charge Nixon Is Escalating Air War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today rejected charges by Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Nixon administration is escalating the air war over North Vietnam.

Threats, he said, "will never replace cash as a solution to environmental problems." "I did not expect my statement to elate him," Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

1,500-Year Term For Okla. Negro Who Raped White

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 11 (UPI)—An all-white jury yesterday convicted a Negro of raping a white telephone company employee and five minutes later sentenced him to 150 years in prison when the prosecutor said a 500-year term would be just a snap on the wrist.

No black was called as a prospective juror in the case of Charles Collins, 22. The sentence equalled the longest in nation's history, meted out in Dallas earlier this year.

Assistant Public Defender Arnold Britton, Collins' attorney, said his client, who maintained his innocence, had a fair trial. "But we will appeal the cruel and inhuman sentence for this young man. "We consider it excessive. I think they just got carried away."

"There were a bunch of white boys convicted of gang-raping a young white girl a few years ago," Mr. Britton said. "I think they got three years each or something."

But Sen. Symington, a former

Gas Explosion
Hurts 40 in Cafe
At N.Y. City Hall

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (UPI)—An explosion and fire ripped through a cafe across from City Hall today, injuring 40 persons, 11 of them seriously, and shaking the offices of Mayor John V. Lindsay. He jumped from his desk and ran to the scene.

The blast at Ryan's Bar and Grill blew away the entire front of the building on Park Row, and shot flames 30 feet into the air. The fire spread to several adjoining structures and forced the evacuation of nearby stores and buildings.

Police, firemen and passers by formed a human chain to pull injured and bleeding men from the cafe. Pieces of glass and furnishings littered the sidewalk outside.

Firemen attributed the explosion to illuminating or natural gas used in the kitchen. It came at 2 p.m. as luncheon crowds were thinning out.

Park Row, once the newspaper publishing center of New York, borders City Hall Park in front of City Hall.

Malaysia Envoy to France

PARIS, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Paris Municipal Council today decided to reconsider whether to name the Place de l'Etoile—the huge traffic circle including the Arch of Triumph—Place Charles de Gaulle.

The council had previously voted unanimously to name the place after Gen. Charles de Gaulle following his death Nov. 9.

Since, considerable opposition has arisen among Parisians, who feel the Paris landmark should not be named after anyone, even Gen. de Gaulle.

The council today considered a proposal by centrist member Edouard Freidre-Dupont that the council urgently re-examine its Nov. 13 decision. The vote was 45-43. The council will meet this evening to discuss the issue.

The council had decided earlier this week to have a ceremony next Tuesday at which time the place would be officially named "De Gaulle."

Council Votes 45-43 to Reconsider Changing Etoile to Place de Gaulle

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Steel Firm Cited in U.S. Rights Suit

Union, 12 La. Locals
Also Named in Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Rubert H. Humphrey believes that Democratic leaders should unite behind the party's most promising presidential candidate within the next year, avoiding any divisive primary competition and saving the party's financial resources for the battle against President Nixon.

"In December of 1971 if one man is ahead, Democrats ought to join ranks and get him nominated," the former vice-president said yesterday. "The Democratic party must go through what it did in 1968."

The suit charged that U.S. Steel discriminated against Negroes by requiring more stringent qualifications in hiring, assigning and transferring them.

The Fairfield facility employs about 9,147 whites and 3,682 Negroes. Negroes are paid less than whites with U.S. Steel's United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO).

Mr. Mitchell said the suit, filed suit yesterday, the Equal Opportunity Commission and the Justice Department had exhausted all efforts to obtain voluntary compliance in the Civil Rights Act.

The suit asks for court orders preliminarily and permanently enjoining the defendants from continuing the alleged discriminatory employment practices.

In addition, the court orders would require the company to make compensatory payments to Negroes who countered discrimination in employment, assignment and advancement.

Discrimination Denied

Mr. Laird, the superintendent of the U.S. Steel plant, Harlan W. Laird, said that the company denied the existence of any pattern or practice of discrimination in the company's Fairfield works.

Mr. Laird said that the company had "obvious frontrunner emerged from Democratic competition and party leaders expressed interest in his running."

"I'm not opening any office," he said. "I'm going to stay free and loose. I'm not going to manage anybody's campaign."

Mr. Humphrey went to some lengths to indicate that he did not expect to lead party opposition to Mr. Nixon when he returns to the Senate next month.

But at various other times, he accused the President of "just sort of wobbling around" on the economy.

Prisoners Key

After the hearing, Mr. Laird said the Vietnamization program would not be completed until U.S. prisoners

Mr. Laird made from North Vietnam

amplication. He refused to say whether it meant that U.S. troops would be kept in Vietnam until all POWs are freed.

In other action:

• The House passed an administration tax package containing extension of the 7 percent auto and 10 percent telephone excise taxes, and a one-time speed-up in the collection of estate and gift taxes. The legislation, approved on a voice vote, now goes to the Senate.

• The Senate Finance Committee rejected the administration proposal to increase the domestic air ticket tax from 8 to 8.5 percent and the international head tax from \$3 to \$5 to finance guards aboard airliners, used to discourage hijackers.

• The House approved a slightly trimmed foreign aid package for Cambodia, Israel and other Asian and Middle East nations. The \$600 million aid package went to the Senate with a provision which may enable administration supporters to bypass the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's opposition to large-scale military and economic assistance to Cambodia.

Velvet Envoy in Bern

BERN, Dec. 11 (AP)—Communist new Ambassador to Switzerland Chen Che-fang, arrived here today to take over the post vacation 1968 during the Peking "cultural revolution."

For example, one moves on the moon but one is not able to move

relief to the Ganges Delta," he told

a press conference. "One drops

bombs on North Vietnam and hits

the targets accurately but one is

not able to drop help from the sky

above East Pakistan."

The appeal is being launched by

Caritas with other Roman Catholic

organizations, including the Sovereign Military Order of Malta and the French society of St. Vincent de Paul.

U.S. Crackdown on Cyanide

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—

The Nixon administration, which

recently took legal action against

mercury polluters, has begun a

crackdown on industries discharging

cyanide poison into navigable

waters.

Attorney General John N. Mit-

chell announced Wednesday a suit

against Armco Steel Corp. to halt

the discharge of cyanides, phenols,

and other suspended solids into the

Houston Ship Channel in Houston,

Texas. Mr. Mitchell described the

suit as the "beginning" of a second

round of legal action against in-

dustrial polluters. The suit was

filed as a civil action under the

1899 Refuge Act in U.S. District

Court in Houston.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12-13, 1970

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE,

Just in time

in Crashes Fatal to 32 in Brno, 13 Near Lisbon

Dec. 11 (AP)—At least 32 were killed when the Panonia from Budapest to Brno crashed into a derailed train early today in southern Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak radio said.

The death toll was expected to rise. Thirteen persons were injured, many in the crash at Ruzomberok 10 miles east of Prague, 100 miles west of Brno, Czechoslovakia's second largest city.

The Panonia originated last night at Budapest. It passed through Brno about 6:30 a.m. on its way to Prague and East Berlin, where it was due this evening.

13 Die in Portugal

LISBON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Thirteen persons were killed and 34 injured in a train collision near Lisbon early today.

A spokesman for the railroad said that a train bound for Oporto had slowed down or stopped for unknown reasons near the town of Sacavem, north of Lisbon. A suburban train running in the same direction, only a few minutes behind, rammed into its back car.

The engineer of the second train was killed. Eyewitnesses said the second train went past a stop signal. They estimated its speed at impact at 60 miles per hour.

A railway fireman who helped some of the 300 passengers from the wreckage said he believed the second train's engineer "only realized another train was in front of him a few seconds before the crash and he had practically no time to use the brakes."

Air Chief Marshal Longmore Dies

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Sir Arthur Longmore, 85, the air marshal who gave Britain victory in the air above Libya in World War II, died yesterday at his home in Sunningdale.

"None of our plans would have succeeded," Sir Winston Churchill, a close friend of Air Chief Marshal Longmore, once said, had not our pilots, under him, wrested the control of the air from a far more numerous enemy."

For his Libyan victory the air chief marshal was made a knight grand cross of the Order of the Bath in 1941. Sir Arthur was one of the first British naval officers to learn flying, holding certificate No. 72 dated 1811, of the Royal Aero Club.

Cholera Kills 41

Dec. 11 (AP)—Cholera killed 41 persons in Ghana as recent outbreak in there were 300 reported

alth Minister G.D. Ampaw.



SAYING IT WITH MUSIC—Bernadette Devlin, member of Parliament from Mid-Ulster (left) singing folk songs with guitar accompaniment at a concert at Islington Town Hall, in London, for the benefit of the Irish Political Detainees Defense Fund.

Deferring to Moscow

East Zone Reds Hope For Berlin Accord

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (NYT)—The German Communist party ended a three-day plenary session in East Berlin tonight with an expression of hope that the current four-power talks on West Berlin will reach a "mutually acceptable agreement."

The statement took the form of a full endorsement of a similarly worded declaration by Soviet-bloc leaders issued earlier this month at the meeting of Communist leaders in East Berlin.

The Central Committee also expressed "deep gratitude" to the Soviet Union and the other "fraternal" East-bloc countries for reaffirming their "solidarity" with the East Germans.

The statement was seen as indicating the East Germans have not only been forced to yield on the Berlin issue but have been made to retract criticism of Soviet leadership voiced last month by party chief Walter Ulbricht.

The East Germans also said they will strengthen their ties to the East bloc and will do all in their power "to shield our workers and peasants' state off completely from the imperialist West German Federal Republic."

The Communist regime has recently used its potential to harass access to West Berlin, 110 miles

1 are five past and present of Chomie Grunenthal, of the sleep-inducing drug for the congenital malformation of children whose mothers took the drug in the early of pregnancy, who are with negligent man-

inflicting bodily injury drug laws in developing thalidomide.

fence moved that the trial because the guilt of any man could only be minimal and the pharmaceuticals has already offered to 100-million-mark (\$27.3 million) benefit fund for the mal-

children.

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Husak Wins Party Approval To Curb Czech Hardliners

PRAGUE, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Gustav Husak overrode hardline opposition tonight to win approval from the Czechoslovak Communist party for an end to the purge and the start of a new moderate course stressing "unity," diplomatic sources said.

The 140-member party Central Committee ended a two-day meeting in Prague's Hradcany Castle by giving Mr. Husak, the party first secretary, new authority to act against the hardliners, the sources said.

Mr. Husak's resolutions, which the committee passed, were expected to be officially announced and published tomorrow or Sunday.

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Arming to Parley

Two decades ago Winston Churchill laid down the basic rationale that still governs history's most remarkable alliance of free peoples, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: "I do not hold that we should rearm in order to fight. I hold that we should rearm in order to parley."

The strength, unity and steady political purpose of the NATO countries, despite defections, have brought the West safely through the years of cold war into a period in which confrontation with the East is beginning to give way to negotiation. But there are still ups and downs: periods of tension in Soviet-Western relations, such as have occurred since August, alternate with indications of emerging detente. Thus, the adventurous Western diplomatic probing now under way to advance a European settlement depends heavily on continued military stability, as NATO leaders have just reaffirmed at their annual ministerial meeting in Brussels.

The four-power ambassadorial meetings on Berlin and other East-West negotiations now projected would have little chance for success if a reduction in Western forces were to shift the military balance in central Europe sharply toward Soviet predominance. It was with this in mind that the NATO ministers approved a new alliance defense

program for the seventies and exchanged commitments such as the Nixon pledge to maintain American force levels and the European offer of a \$1 billion increase in military effort over five years.

The Berlin negotiations will remain the key to detente. Progress toward agreement, reversed by Moscow last month, is likely to resume now that a Warsaw Pact conference has extracted a more favorable attitude from Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader. Bonn has made ratification of its new treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland dependent on Moscow's acceptance of unhindered Western access to West Berlin. Improved circulation within Berlin and continued ties between West Berlin and West Germany. The NATO ministers have made it clear that Moscow will not achieve its goal of a European security conference until Berlin's status is bettered.

The Soviet Union has seemed ready to move in this direction. East German objections, however, have had to be overcome. In any case, the NATO decision to stand firm on Berlin and to insist on mutual, balanced force reductions or none offers the best assurance that negotiations for a stable settlement based on the territorial status quo ultimately will succeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hussein's Opportunity

During his Washington visit, King Hussein of Jordan radiated confidence and command and lent strength to the impression that he has never been in a better position to make a separate peace with Israel. The United States, which had been prepared to intervene in some fashion to assist him, has had to be overcome. In any case, the NATO decision to stand firm on Berlin and to insist on mutual, balanced force reductions or none offers the best assurance that negotiations for a stable settlement based on the territorial status quo ultimately will succeed.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dutch Treat?

The U.S. Senate has just awarded the Seminole Indians \$12,347,500 compensation for the loss of Florida to Spain in 1783. The Senate may have given itself an interesting precedent. The Seminoles' conclusive argument—developed during a 20-year lawsuit—is that the Spaniards had no right to Florida in the first place, so that when they sold it to the United States they were selling stolen property.

Large questions arise. It is bad news, for example, for the Algonquins, who sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch for \$24 in 1626. But it may, conversely, be good news for the Dutch. From the Algonquins' point of view, the title to Manhattan is Dutch and the Dutch can keep it. But what about the British, who took it away from the Dutch by force, and the Americans, who took it away from the British? If the Seminoles can get \$12,347,500 for having had Florida taken from them by a third party, how much can the Netherlands expect for Manhattan?

—From the *Guardian* (London).

Yugoslavia's Hopes

Mr. Mora's statement, "Don't let anybody be offended, for our saying it openly and sharply," cannot sound any other way for the Yugoslav ear but an Italian intimation that in this way the issue of the frontier with Yugoslavia is being opened, now, or at some other date.

Naturally, this could not fail to concern us.

Yugoslavia has proved many times to be a powerful and independent country that wishes lasting peace in this part of Europe, and in such policy attaches great significance to the further developing of cooperation with neighboring Italy. Nothing has changed for us in this respect. We hope, also, not on the other side, either.

—From *Daily Politika Ekspres* (Belgrade).

Poland and W. Germany

It will be some time before the value and importance of the toughly negotiated Bonn-Warsaw treaty can be adequately judged. It will be some time before we know whether the treaty has led only to a formal normalization of relations, such as the exchange of ambassadors, or whether it is indeed the beginning of true understanding between Germans and Poles. That is the important issue.

—From *Die Welt* (Hamburg).

* * *

Five years of blazing fire and over 20 of smoldering embers are now history. Since November 14 a new age has dawned and this country has entered an important new stage in its relations with the East.

—From *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (Stuttgart).

* * *

Getting on with the Poles is something that must be learned. A great sense of national pride and the thin skin of a nation that was martyred makes getting on with the Poles a difficult matter. It requires goodwill and tact. Then it can be of value to both sides and to the cause of peace in Europe.

—From *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich).

South Africa on Trial

The South African appeal court's rejection of the government's appeal against the acquittal of 19 Africans charged under the infamous Terrorism Act is a welcome indication that the flame of justice still flickers within the structure of South African repressive legislation. In justice, as the Western world knows it, they would now go free.

That world will watch closely to see what follows—whether freedom will again be denied under police regulations that allow no redress, and whether new legislation will be invited to close this "loophole" in a system designed to catch a man with a lasso if he escapes the tripwire.

—From *the Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 12, 1895

LONDON—West Hammond, Ill., claims the champion food consumer of the world. His name is John Bling. He gave an exhibition to his friends at Koschiusko Hall, West Hammond. At one sitting he consumed: 27 feet of pork sausages, five pounds of raw beef steak, three eggs with the shells on, four herrings and one gallon of beer. Mr. Bling was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Fifty Years Ago

December 12, 1920

CHICAGO—West Hammond, Ill., claims the champion food consumer of the world. His name is John Bling. He gave an exhibition to his friends at Koschiusko Hall, West Hammond. At one sitting he consumed: 27 feet of pork sausages, five pounds of raw beef steak, three eggs with the shells on, four herrings and one gallon of beer. Mr. Bling was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.



"You've Got to Put Up Some More Money—You Can't Quit While You're Behind."

Finland's Example for Europe

By James Reston

HELSINKI—In Europe today there seems to be a new determination to deal with the facts of power and geography, and nowhere, with the possible exception of West Germany, is this tendency more apparent than in Finland.

For the Finns, the facts are clear. They lost two wars to the Russians, one on their own and the other as a co-belliger of Germany. They have a 1,000-kilometer frontier with the Soviet Union. They are a democratic people who must live with themselves, adapt to the East and trade with the West, and somehow they have managed to do it remarkably well, retaining their pride and the trust and respect of their neighbors on both sides. In short, they are still paying their debts to history.

It is quite an achievement, and much of the credit is given to Urho Kekkonen, their president for the last 16 years, who at 70 looks to an American like the late congressional leader Sam Rayburn, bald and hard as a bald ball, calm and remarkably clear-headed about where Finland's national interests lie.

On Armistice Day 26 years ago, Kekkonen told the Finnish people not only to forget the past but to root out of their minds every vestige of vengeful thinking. "We must own our defeat to be final," he said. "The superior force of the Soviet Union is absolute and continuing. Honest recognition of this will be the condition and touchstone of our national existence, to harbor revisionist thoughts or indulge in open or secret scheming to regain lost territory means the destruction of our people." The elimination of the distrust that has prevailed between Finland and the Soviet Union will be the central issue in our new political issue.

—From *Die Welt* (Hamburg).

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—From *the Times* (London).

Finland is part free and part tied: Germany is divided and in some ways more free and in others tied more tightly than Finland; all states are modifying their social and economic systems, and even the Communist states have different degrees of independence and different centers of power.

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Pragmatic Principle

Still, he sticks to his principle: Good relations with the Soviet Union are a precondition of relative freedom at home and of close relations with the West. He knows that unrestrained criticism of Moscow is the Finnish press' pr industrial chaos in Finland would wreck his policy, so he does not hesitate to lecture the editors or intervene in labor disputes if the newspapers or the labor union leaders go too far.

These compromises and paradoxes defy the human longing for

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Finland is part free and part tied: Germany is divided and in some ways more free and in others tied more tightly than Finland; all states are modifying their social and economic systems, and even the Communist states have different degrees of independence and different centers of power.

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Still, he sticks to his principle: Good relations with the Soviet Union are a precondition of relative freedom at home and of close relations with the West. He knows that unrestrained criticism of Moscow is the Finnish press' pr industrial chaos in Finland would wreck his policy, so he does not hesitate to lecture the editors or intervene in labor disputes if the newspapers or the labor union leaders go too far.

These compromises and paradoxes defy the human longing for

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Prag

cil of Europe Protests Kidnapping of Diplomats

11 (Reuters)—For of 17 West European countries unanimously protested kidnapping of diplomats and measures to protect them.

Meeting of ministers of Europe approved a resolution on member governments to examine the extent to which laws afford a possible "severe" kidnapping.

Meeting also urged member states to take a fresh look at existing security measures and, if necessary, reinforce them.

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said the situation was getting worse. At first kidnappers were demanding the release of political prisoners in exchange for one diplomat. Now they were asking for 10, he said.

"There is no telling where they will stop. No doubt they will use further blackmail," Mr. Scheel said.

Meanwhile, in the debate on enlargement of the Common Market that also took place today, Anthony Royle, parliamentary under secretary of the British Foreign Office, said that in the course of the debate in Britain about the pros and cons of membership, there had been much talk about the "economic advantages" and the "political advantages," as if the two were quite distinct.

"This is not so," he declared.

"Provided we reach fair terms in Brussels my government looks forward with confidence and enthusiasm to playing our part in the next stages of the construction of Europe."

Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Lans, who presided at the meeting, warned that failure of the enlargement negotiations would have serious repercussions on all concerned.

More than 1,300 persons have been arrested, mainly Monday when the kidnappers, many of whom were providing identification documents to the government, would not meet their demands by the deadline of the broadcast of which would affect the country.

It is not, however, providing identification documents to the government, would affect the country.

Passengers Foil Czech Hijacking

PRAGUE, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—Passengers overpowered a would-be hijacker yesterday when he tried to force the pilot of a Czechoslovak air taxi on an internal flight to divert to Austria. It was reported here today.

Czech news agency identified the man as Josef D., 22, a worker on a state seed farm at Nymburk, in eastern Bohemia. It said he wounded one of the passengers with a knife.

The twin-engined plane was on a flight from Bratislava, Slovakia, to Brno, Moravia. The route passes close to the Austrian border.

Passengers, who had been electrified, re-electrified, and then re-electrified, were replaced by

the state-owned railroad.

Passenger train France on Sunday

of the 141-5 makes a final journey Paris's northern sub-

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SCHOOL GAMES. In an effort to stimulate the power of concentration of their pupils, Switzerland's elementary schools have embarked on a chess program. Here, a class in Zurich learns some elementary moves from members of a local chess club.

Four Regions Affected

General Strike Wave Sweeps North in Italy

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP)—General strikes spread to four more Italian regions today amid a worsening of relations between the government and the unions.

Workers in commerce, industry and public services struck in Tuscany and in Trentino-Alto Adige, the Marche and the Abruzzi. The strikes were part of a series called by all three leading labor federations to press the government for housing, tax and health reforms. The series began yesterday with a general strike in Sicily.

The new walkouts came as the unions denounced as unsatisfactory a conference yesterday with Premier Emilio Colombo. The government outlined a development plan for the South during the meeting but did not release it publicly.

The unions termed the government's position "elusive" and said that the meeting was held in a "deteriorated atmosphere." It was learned that during the talks Mr. Colombo called on the unions to avoid further hindrance of industrial production.

Mr. Colombo said that many companies were experiencing extreme difficulty and more strikes would seriously endanger them.

The regional general strikes today were joined by most elementary schoolteachers. The planned railroad workers' strike was also part of the agitation for social reforms.

The 5,000 journalists, on the other hand, were striking because of a breakdown in contract talks with publishers.

Ceausescu Home

VIENNA, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived back in Bucharest by air today at the end of a five-day official visit to Morocco, the first by a Romanian head of state, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported.

President Ceausescu, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Cornelius Manea, and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Patan, visited King Hassan at the invitation of King Hassan.

That was apparently due to the fact that most of the affected areas was sparsely populated desert country.

Many of the deaths and injuries were in the small Peruvian towns of Sullana and Queretalla and in remote villages on the Ecuadorian border.

Both governments were rushing in supplies and more troops and air to help in rescue work.

The discrepancy in ages between the African and American coastal regions was "the first" problem

that has come in from our deep-sea drilling," Dr. Hayes said at a news conference.

Earlier findings by scientists in the Glomar Challenger were largely responsible for a wide acceptance of theories concerning the drifting of continents and the spreading of the sea floor.

Dr. Hayes emphasized that the new discoveries do not contradict such theories, indicating that they only suggested that North Africa

Tokyo Bans Dutch Candy

TOKYO, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The Tokyo metropolitan government today banned the sale of certain candies made in the Netherlands because the candy contains a coloring agent which allegedly causes cancer.

City officials identified the candy as "Azur" and "Menthol Eucalyptus," and the coloring agent as carmoisine.

Africa and North America Never Joined, Scientist Says

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT)—Scientists reported yesterday evidence suggesting that, contrary to a widely accepted theory, the continents of Africa and North America were not joined millions of years ago, but have been drifting apart from what once was probably a much smaller "proto-Atlantic" ocean.

Dennis E. Hayes, of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, raised this possibility when he announced "surprising and important" deep-sea drilling data showing that the eastern margin of the Atlantic, off the coast of northwest Africa, appears to be significantly younger than the western margin off the United States.

Fossils recovered from sediments near the continental margin of Africa indicate the ocean floor there is about 110 million years old, Dr. Hayes reported. This is 45 million years younger than the oldest sediments recovered near the continental margin of the eastern United States.

Dr. Hayes was one of the leaders of an international team of scientists on the 14th voyage of the Glomar Challenger, a deep-sea drilling ship operated under contract to the National Science Foundation. The voyage from Lisbon to Puerto Rico ended Dec. 1.

The ship drilled at ten sites, most of them about 400 miles off the West African coast. In most cases it was possible to drill all the way through sediment and penetrate the sea-floor crust.

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Dr. Hayes emphasized that the new discoveries do not contradict such theories, indicating that they only suggested that North Africa

Lunokhod Rolls For 267 Yards

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Russia's moon robot vehicle today picked its way among boulders and craters in a 267-yard drive that proved its ability to withstand the bitter cold of the lunar night.

Before it went into hibernation, the moon vehicle had traveled 215 yards in five days.

Today, the official Soviet news agency, said the eight-wheeled vehicle warmed up slowly over a 24-hour period after the sun rose over the moon horizon to end two weeks of darkness.

After charging its solar batteries and warming its spidery wheels the robot, called Lunokhod, set out on a nine-hour driving session that lasted until early today.

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The Art Market

The Non-Artistic Factors of Auctions

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 11.—To an outsider with little first-hand knowledge of the art market, events in Parisian and London salesrooms during the past few weeks must seem chaotic. On the one hand, the market has shown several signs of weakness. On the other, a series of world record prices has been established, to the delight and surprise of owners and auctioneers alike.

First, there was the much-publicized and truly stunning price of \$8.54 million paid for a portrait by Velasquez. Even taking into account the great quality and rarity of such pictures by the most admired of the 17th-century Spanish masters, the price is enormous. The sum is even more spectacular considering that it was paid by a dealer, Wildenstein's of New York—when a dealer buys such a painting he normally plans to resell it at a profit.

Another surprise came last Wednesday at Sotheby's when the world record for a Francis Bacon painting—or indeed for the work of any living artist—was broken at \$62,400. The buyer was the Lefevre Gallery of London and the work was a "Study for Portrait VIII," the last in a series of portrait studies of a pope, dating from 1953. The price is all the more remarkable as a number of art galleries specializing in modern paintings have encountered difficulties in the past two years. And several recent auctions have also shown that the modern market, as a whole, was not going through one of its better periods.

Even more spectacular perhaps than these two records were the high prices fetched by some of the Indian miniatures sold at the Palais Galliera in Paris on Dec. 5. A miniature, painted by three well-known painters of the Moghul imperial court in 1595 was sold for \$13,072. In the same sale, some very high prices were paid for some miniatures painted in the 18th century, a comparatively disregarded period of Indian art. One portrait of a woman sitting in a garden (Lot 18) was knocked down for almost \$2,000. Another miniature, showing a lady attending a garden concert (Lot 41), made \$4,974, a record for a miniature from the so-called Pahari school, painted around 1750. Pahari miniatures often sell for as little as \$200 or \$300.

It is impossible to attribute the spectacular sums paid for the Velasquez, the Bacon and the Indian miniatures to a general rise in prices in the categories to which they belong. Old masters have recently varied considerably in price: a very good and undisputed portrait by Rembrandt had to be withdrawn from a New York sale because it failed to reach its reserve price, i.e., the bare minimum requested by the seller. On the other hand, modern art has never been the easiest thing to sell and a number of sales since May have emphasized the irregularity of prices at auction.

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And, finally, Oriental manuscripts and miniatures are esoteric, not readily accessible to the general public, and hence not of prime interest to investors.

Nor can one account for such world records by a generally favorable situation. On the contrary, the art market is rather shaky. And, finally, the three record prices are too far removed—artistically—from one another to ascribe them to any new or specific aesthetic trend.

Thus, these record prices would be totally inexplicable were it not for one characteristic shared by all the works: not only did they represent the highest level in their own category of art but also they all symbolized undisputed and recognized art. The Velasquez was well known to specialists, and the man portrayed, perfectly identified. The painting came from an important collection. The same was true of the Francis Bacon—the painting had been reproduced in several scholarly works, among them "Francis Bacon" by Sir John Rothenstein and Ronald Alley (1964), the standard work on the artist. It had been exhibited many times—even so far afield as Cuba.

And the Oriental miniatures that sold so well could hardly have been better established as symbols of collecting at the highest level. They came from the collection of the late Jean Pozzi, a collector with a half century of experience, known to all his fellow collectors and to museum curators around the world. Significantly, the items from his collection that sold best had, in turn, a glorious past. The 18th-century miniatures showing a lady in a garden had once belonged to Sir Elijah Impey, the British chief justice in Bengal and himself a famous collector of Indian miniatures.

The miniature, dated 1596, with another that fetched almost as much, came from a famous manuscript now preserved in the Golestan Museum, Teheran, as the sale catalogue pointed out. This special circumstance might one day become embarrassing, for it suggests that they might have been stolen once upon a time. But, in the meantime, it multiplied their value.

The Criteria

Taken all together, these high prices therefore mean that criteria external to art are now becoming increasingly important. It doesn't follow that every well-documented work becomes easily salable far from it. But it suggests that a great, well-known, well-documented work will sell very well, possibly better than ever, even at such a difficult time as the present.

More generally, it also means that absolute security and immediate recognition tend to become more important than intrinsic beauty in boosting the scale of prices.

In the past few weeks, manuscripts as a whole have done well. And yet they are of a confidential nature and not at all spectacular. But they are often secure: fakes of Eastern manuscripts are rather rare. Those of illuminated Western medieval manuscripts are virtually non-existent.

It will be interesting to see what happens at two sales of manuscripts in London on Wednesday. Sotheby's is holding a sale which will include some very remarkable Western manuscripts of the medieval and Renaissance periods. At Christie's two important works will be sold.

One is an exceptional Hebrew manuscript of the Psalms and their commentary by David ben Josef Kimchi, combining the best of the Arab-Jewish calligraphic tradition—the scribe was almost certainly trained in Spain—and Italian school of manuscript illumination. It is dated 1401 and bears the stamp of a once important German library—the Herzoglicher Meiningischer Bibliothek. The other is a manuscript of the Bible in a large format, unusual in 13th-century England, to which it is tentatively ascribed. Four English collectors of the 16th and 17th century have left inscriptions.

If, as I expect, next week's sales are successful, they will offer a final proof of the importance of provenance, "instant" recognition and security.



From the English psalter, dated circa 1400, to be sold at Christie's Wednesday, this page bears David's picture.

Around Paris Galleries

Otto Dix, Goethe-Institut, 17 Avenue d'Iena, to Dec. 18.

Otto Dix, who died last year at the age of 78, was one of the artists of the expressionist school who remained faithful to its incisive manner. This exhibition of drawings and watercolors (1920-1932) reflects Dix's constant concern with brutality and cruelty. The works themselves have something cruel about them, no doubt, and sometimes they border on the intolerable. But if we can go beyond that, looking at his work globally, it appears that what is intolerable is not Dix's vision, but the world he was given to behold: the irreparably mutilated bodies and souls of German society between the wars.

Mordvinoff, Galerie 8, 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, to Dec. 22.

American artist Mordvinoff is a large and gentle being who wears a bright red shirt. His

paintings are like him, seeking to express large and gentle ideas in a provocatively explicit manner. Good craft.

Fraulant, Galerie des Peintres Gravure, 159, bis Boulevard du Montparnasse, to Jan. 16.

Jean Fraulant (1879-1954) lived mostly in Brittany and depicted its landscapes and its seasons with a delicate old-fashioned craft and a contemplative flair for atmosphere. This show is devoted to his engravings.

Fantier, Galerie Michel Courthier, 22 Rue de Seine, to Dec. 23.

An important collection of sculptures and engravings by Jean Fantier, one of the foremost "informal" painters to make his mark in France just after the war. His human figures are barely disengaged from the matter with which they are shaped. His graphic works consist mainly in barely-modulated lumps of color set, as a rule, squarely in the middle of the picture. His economy of means may be a reflection of Fantier's own grave perception of the terrible human waste of a war that had just come to an end. In my view he remained faithful to this style until his death in 1964.

Zao Wou-Ki, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, to Dec. 15.

Zao Wou-Ki's very personal abstract idiom reaches its greatest development so far in this exhibition. It curiously suggests the richness and tension of a world that is never really portrayed. And while it never seeks to exploit any exotic formula, it nonetheless reveals a Chinese flavor both in its intelligence and its finesse.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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Music in Italy

Taking Another Look
At Work of Mercadante

By William Weaver

VENICE.—In recent years, Venice's Teatro La Fenice has been particularly adventurous in reviving little-known operas of the first half of the 19th century. Barries by Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini have appeared in turn on the Venetian stage, and some of them have been authentic revelations. The current season opened a few days ago with an even greater rarity, "Le Due Illustri Rivali" by Saverio Mercadante. Once considered a serious rival of Verdi, Mercadante, after decades of oblivion, has enjoyed a sudden spurt of new popularity in these past few months.

Since 1870 marks the centenary of his birth, the Spoleto festival last summer produced his "Il Ghirramato," then Siena followed in the autumn with "Il Reggente." After this Venice Mercadante's revival, another opera by the composer will be given in Naples next month.

From these new productions, and from the serious discussions they have naturally provoked, a clearer estimate of Mercadante has become possible: his figure as a musician is beginning to emerge from the mists of neglect and become distinct. He was

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In Artistic Fun Fair— More Fair Than Fun

By Edith Schloss

ME.—Step right up folks and come inside! See the lady! Roll in, lunar! Listen to Verdi! See real strokes made by human! Pop, pop, fun, fun, in environmental costumes—name it, we have vision screens and a large active photographic of Gianfranco's David invite you this mammouth exhibition, the unfortunate title of Vitality of the Negative alien Art From 1950/1970!

ian "Vitality" is a mistake the "negative" here is not graphic but the beached, black, the glistening and cerebral, it enters womblike darkness which in reality is the old-fashioned entrance of a Victorian palace, ruined and lowered with a devices of lighting and bands. Then you are into cubicles, room after rooms, tall and narrow, distorted or straight, until bright or pitch dark, times too full or so empty that the fire extinguisher exhibit; you walk past machines, materials, actions, an electric thread tied in cement, an inscribable in the center wall, past schematic propensities. Much is absurdly and lost in Byzantine

merican Paintings

Records & Sale

W YORK, Dec. 11.—Genna—Two paintings by American artists were sold here last for record-breaking prices. portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart (1755—was sold to oil millionaire and Hammer for \$205,000 art-Barnet Galleries. A minutes later a Thomas A. (1844-1916) painting, "Days in the Badlands" was to an anonymous collector \$10,000.

most record for an American painting was \$75,000 for a by William Hartnett (1892). A painting by John Copley was sold in on several years ago for \$100 but it was a portrait of English earl and regarded in circles as an "English"

Music in Hungary: A Classic Translated to Opera

By David Stevens

PEST, Dec. 11.—"The Caged Man" by the 63-year-old Hungarian composer György Ránki, which has just given its world première at Hungarian State Opera, is a long line of human attempts to translate classic stage literature into al theater.

this case, the original play a same name, by the 19th-century writer Imre Madach, is the cornerstone of Hungarian literature. It is a poetic play with similarities "aust," dealing with funda-

mental questions of mankind and the battle between God and Lucifer for man's soul. The central characters—Adam, Eve and Lucifer—move from the Creation to a hopeful conclusion, appearing in different guises in a succession of scenes from world history.

If Gounod took on "Faust" and came up with just another French opera, Ránki here proclaims his intention to serve the text, to write easily grasped music that will dissolve in a total stage conception, and to deal with the problem of producing a "modern democratic opera," whatever that might be.

The result is an adult mixture of pastiche, musical quotation, suggestive instrumental coloration and sections of melodic recitative and arioso in the more intimate scenes.

Dramatic Spectacle

The end result was perhaps "democratic," not especially modern and gave the impression of being less an opera than a vast dramatic spectacle with expanded incidental music.

More assertive than the music were the staging of László Vamos, who has staged the play many times, and the designs of Gábor Forray. The quick changes demanded by the succession of 15 scenes were accommodated by limiting scenery almost entirely to projections and lighting effects, while the action took place on a domed stage—a slice of the earth's surface.

Some of the shifts in time and space were effectively suggested. The classical coolness of Athens (Adam as Midas) was captured in pale blue and white projections and by the high wind instruments, the decadence of Rome by wine-red lighting and garish rhythms, industrial-age London by projections of gears and machinery and the hurdy-gurdy strains of a street fair. Nelli Vago's costumes were lavish in color and variety.

A striking stage effect also was achieved with the quick shift from medieval Prague (Adam as Johann Kepler) to revolutionary France (Adam as Denton), with Kepler's balcony transformed into a guillotine and his cloak quickly revealing the tricolor as snatches of the Marseillaise and other tunes of the epoch underlining the change.

This journey through history ends in the play with a gloomy vision of a future ruled by coldly objective scientists transformed here into a nuclear laboratory and obligatory explosion of the bomb, before returning to Paradise. Eve's hopeful announcement of pregnancy and the Lord's amplified injunction to mankind to keep trying.

The huge cast, augmented by large choral and dance forces, had no real stars but a high general level of performance. In the third performance Wednesday, Eve was sung by Idilico Lazey, Adam by Zoltán Bende and Lucifer by Tibor Udváry, and Miklós Erdélyi drew good playing from the orchestra and tied the disparate musical parts neatly together.

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Lunar dust at the "Vitality of the Negative."

50-year-old dada. It does not matter that the whole is ambitious, disproportionately costly project is glossy and gaudy; that it is a fun fair that is more fair than fun, that the Roman art world is seething, that some have been unfairly excluded or included; or that the full weight of the establishment is behind the product, and that, like Nabucco, they did not heed the writing on the wall.

What matters is: It is too late.

What is new and different cannot remain new and different. Most things offered here have been done before or elsewhere or by the mass media. As in everything else in art, it is not the style but the spirit that counts.

But the exhibition has two good effects. First, it whets the appetite for the dada around us, the outside, the Christmas fairs and the street comedy in that giant, living collage called Rome. Second,

it might generate a new underground here, make artists take up their brushes and look at the real sense of things again, as is already happening in America. It might make them look at ordinary life straight on, and not juxtapose it with the notions inside their own brains. Young painters of the world unite, tell to move and seem hardly to matter.

A Long Time

It has taken a long time for Britain to come to terms with the work of Wedekind who, after all, died in Munich in 1913, at the age of 54. Only seven years ago, in the days when British theater was still under the arbitrary control of the censor, the lord chamberlain insisted on cuts being made in "Spring Awakening."

Now, in Peter Barnes, who adapted the two plays and directed with Stuart Burge, Wedekind has found an ideal collaborator. Mr. Barnes is the author of the brilliant and devastating "The Ruling Class," seen in London last year. Both Mr. Barnes and Wedekind are writers of great energy, with a powerful life in vivid theatrical effects, grotesque characterizations, and situations that are at once tragic and ridiculous.

"Lulu" is given a circus and fairground setting, full of rauous life and the hectic glare of orgie music. There are distorting mirrors in front of which the characters are forever preening themselves. It reaches a dazzling height of farcical invention when Lulu tries to eat dinner, served by a mad gamekeeper wearing dirty white gloves, while entertaining a half dozen lovers, who are forever popping behind curtains to avoid her jealous husband.

Last night, a recital in the Academy of Music by Desso Ránki—no relation to the composer above—gave ample proof of why this highly gifted 19-year-old pianist is so enthusiastically singled out for future greatness by music circles here.

His technique, mature sense of form and proportion, and stylistic sensitivity were fully revealed in the Liszt B Flat Minor Sonata, a performance of brilliance and rhetorical power, and in a group of Schumann encores. Earlier, youthful exuberance seemed to lead him into overplaying his hand in Schumann's "Carnival," although it may have been the unfamiliar resonance of the piano or the auditorium, where he was playing for the first time, that led him occasionally astray. The program began with Haydn's G-minor Sonata, a sober account that showed his grasp of style is not confined to the romantics.

The Budapest audience, evidently well-informed as to who is who packed the auditorium and cheered until the young artist—as boyishly awkward taking bows as he is poised at the keyboard—decided that enough was enough.

A striking stage effect also was achieved with the quick shift from medieval Prague (Adam as Johann Kepler) to revolutionary France (Adam as Denton), with Kepler's balcony transformed into a guillotine and his cloak quickly revealing the tricolor as snatches of the Marseillaise and other tunes of the epoch underlining the change.

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London Theater

'Laugh, Gentlemen, It's All Very Tragic'

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Nottingham Playhouse production of "Lulu" at the Royal Court is a honey, a peach of a play, a continual source of joy and delight even when its subject matter is less than elevating.

Adapted from Frank Wedekind's "Earth Spirit" and "Pandora's Box," it is a celebration of sexual appetite and a scream of disgust at bourgeois hypocrisy. The play is called "A Sex Tragedy" and, I suppose, it is. Lulu, who these days would be categorized as a nymphomaniac, begins as the mistress of a rich and powerful man, has a prince kneeling at her feet, longing to be pricked by the spurs on her thigh-hugging white boots, and, after many indiscriminate sexual encounters and seductions, ends as a failed amateur prostitute stabbed to death by Jack the Ripper.

But it is all highly diverting and amusing. Wedekind's anger at contemporary standards of behavior hardly shocks or surprises any more: Old, respected stockbrokers care young boys or bargain keenly with a mother who wants to sell her virgin daughter. Indeed, everyone in the play is driven by sexual urges, even though some sublimate them by seeking power and money as well. Only Lulu cannot, or will not, control her desire, generously offering herself to anyone who longer momentally in her presence.

The tragic aspects of the play, Lulu's death and that of Countess Geschwitz (Sheila Balsom) in an excellent performance who sacrifices her health and life for love, fail to move and seem hardly to matter.

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"Lulu" will run for a limited season at the Royal Court, although it deserves to be around for much longer. Unless you are very squeamish or your stomach is particularly weak, you should enjoy it, while you have the opportunity. As Wedekind himself said, "Laugh, gentlemen, it's all very tragic."

This Sunday, at the Royal Court there will be one performance only, without decor, of Keith Dewhurst's "Pirates," a mixture of adventure story and political allegory, based on the lives of two 17th-century pirates, Capt. Jack Avery and Capt. Jean Mison.

Other recent London plays of note:

"The Projector," by William

Rufus Chetwood, Theatre Royal, Stratford East. Chetwood is an obscure 18th-century writer who may have written this comic opera satirizing shoddy builders. It is more likely, though, that Joan Littlewood and her workshop concocted this broad parody for reasons of their own that are not obvious in the production. There are two moments when the Littlewood magic works, but otherwise it's a poor man's "Beggar's Opera."

"A Voyage Round My Father," by John Mortimer, at the Greenwich Theatre. Mr. Mortimer's gentle, witty tribute to his blind barrister father is a study of the vanished English tradition of eccentricity and understatement.

—JOHN WALKER

New York Movies: A New Cassavetes

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Here's

what the New York Times critics rate the new films.

"Husbands," John Cassavetes's first film as a director since "Faces," is a personal, almost private movie devoted to an exploration of the mysteries of a very middle-class American friendship that, like "Faces," demonstrates a concern for panicky, inarticulate squares that is so unpatronizing that it comes close to being reverential," reports Vincent Canby.

"The Confession," Costa-Gavras's film about the purge trial of Arthur London, received rave notices from city critics, including Vincent Canby. The film "is almost unbearable long," the critic says. And, although it is a movie about three characters (three friends, played by Cassavetes, Ben Gazzara and Peter Falk,

and a dog), it is not

inevitably compared."

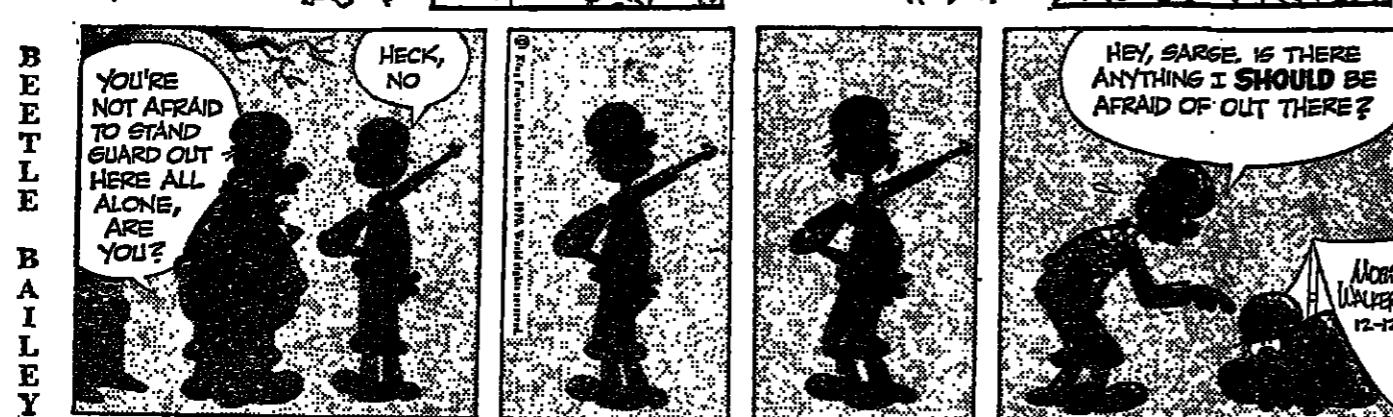
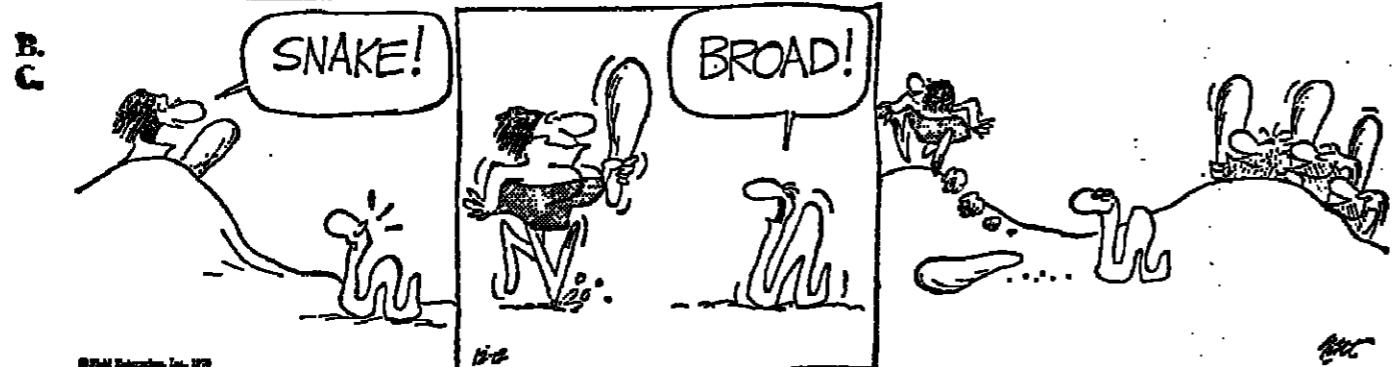
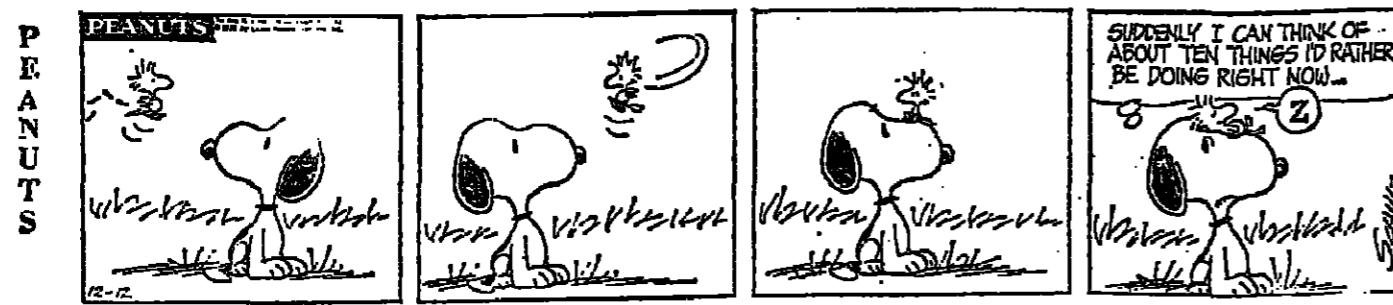
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(uu) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(47) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(vv) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(48) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ww) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(49) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(xx) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(50) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(yy) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(51) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(zz) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(52) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(aa) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(53) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(bb) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(54) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(cc) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(55) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(dd) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(56) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ee) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(57) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ff) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(58) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(gg) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(59) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(hh) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(60) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ii) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(61) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(jj) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(62) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(kk) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(63) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ll) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(64) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(mm) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(65) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(nn) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(66) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(oo) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(67) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(pp) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(68) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(qq) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(69) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(rr) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(70) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ss) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(71) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(tt) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(72) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(uu) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(73) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(vv) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(74) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ww) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(75) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(xx) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(76) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(yy) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(77) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(zz) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(78) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(aa) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(79) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(bb) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(80) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(cc) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(81) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(dd) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(82) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ee) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(83) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ff) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(84) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(gg) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(85) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(hh) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(86) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ii) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(87) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(jj) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(88) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(kk) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(89) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ll) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(90) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(mm) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(91) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(nn) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(92) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(oo) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(93) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(pp) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(94) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(qq) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(95) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(rr) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(96) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ss) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(97) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(tt) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(98) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(uu) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(99) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(vv) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(100) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ww) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(101) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(xx) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(102) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(yy) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(103) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(zz) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(104) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(aa) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(105) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(bb) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(106) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(cc) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(107) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(dd) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(108) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ee) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(109) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ff) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(110) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(gg) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(111) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(hh) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(112) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ii) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(113) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(jj) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(114) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(kk) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(115) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ll) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(116) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(mm) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(117) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(nn) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(118) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(oo) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(119) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(pp) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(120) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(qq) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(121) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(rr) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(122) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(ss) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(123) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60
(tt) A.G.R. Fund	\$1.60	(124) Pan Am. Spec. Fd.	5.60

**BLONDIE****DENNIS THE MENACE**

"Will you splain something to Joey? He thinks Santa Claus brings the stork!"

JUMBLE

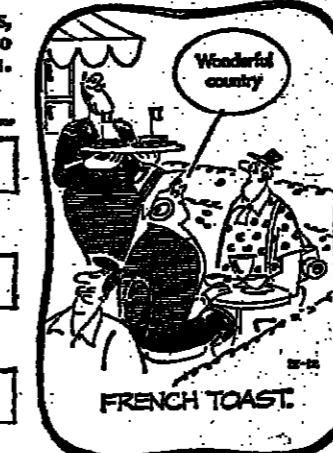
Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REVUC

LEVAT

TINIVE

LEWFOL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

LA

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: MAIZE SWOON BOTTLE PRAYER

Answer: What they might have at an Italian picnic—"ROMAINTS"

ACROSS

1 Peachy California

2 Kidneys

14 Kind of comedy

15 Malaga raisin

20 Corp. of U.S. Govt.

21 On the blank

23 Prepare to shave

26 Insurance

27 Face off

28 Below's concern

29 Relative of mine,

30 Relocated to

31 California, for one

32 Paris areas

34 Some ex-terra

35 Breed of young birds

42 Gawked

44 Himalayan

45 Diamond

48 Glasses

50 French place-

51 Drills

52 Intellectual

53 Courtesies

55 Wheed spoke:

57 Designate in a way

DOWN

1 Ship departure:

2 Abr.

3 Get rid of

4 Public figures

5 Large burly-
gurdy

6 Cattle genus

7 Red cloth

8 Kind of window

9 Faded

10 Scheming one

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

12 Calm, placid

13 Subsidies

14 French matinée

15 Political enemy of

16 Subsidies

17 Subsidies

18 Subsidies

19 Subsidies

20 Subsidies

21 Subsidies

22 Subsidies

23 Subsidies

24 Subsidies

25 Subsidies

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Women's Alpine Skiing Opener

French Top Downhill Trials

It Displaces
CIA, Italy, Dec. 11.
Righed itself on the
season's first down-
hill women tomorrow,
most competitors
return.

It squad, although
Laforgue's time
was clocked one-
non-stop downhill
fachet, a 19-year-
old, fourth in
whill standing of
national Ski Federation

(FIS) was the fastest at one minute 22 seconds on the 2,200-meter Melezet course, with a drop of 460 meters and 23 direction gates.

Isabelle Mir, 21-year-old resident of St. Lary, victor in the World Cup downhill last season, recorded the second fastest time of the day at 1:20.4.

In the powerful French women's team, Michelle Jacut and Annie Faivre also displayed impressive speed.

The Austrian girls, headed by a 26-year-old housewife from Wach, Williud Drexl, were expected to

of Dancer's Image Awarded
'68 Kentucky Derby 1st Prize

LIL, Ky., Dec. 11 (Reuters).—A circuit court judge ruled that the Kentucky State Racing Commission wrongly's Image the \$122,000 first-place purse money in the Derby.

Meigs said the money should go to Dancer's, a Boston businessman Peter Fuller, and that Fuller

unbursed for all his court costs.

After Dancer's Image won the Derby, the racing

announced that a prohibited pain-killing drug

had been discovered in a post-race test of the

Image, a grey son of Native Dancer, was disqualified

and placed horse, Mrs. Gene Markey's Forward Pass,

the winner.

But the commission ruled that Dancer's

had been the official winner of the Derby in the

but that the purse should go to Mrs. Markey.

Today, Judge Meigs said the testimony on which

based its disqualification was inadequate and un-

the facts.

e Dame 5 Triumphs

Dec. 11 (UPI).—Scored 33 points and strings,

Jim McDaniel scored 37 points to pace Western Kentucky to a 96-71 victory over Virginia Commonwealth, and Bill Hankinson's

sophomore, came off the bench to score 18 points as Penn beat New

York University, 81-62, with a second surge. No. 12 Utah State defeated Gonzaga, 80-74.

Dame is the only one among the top 10 record marred by victory over North Carolina, either.

had a 50-45 lead

However, the Wild-

1 behind three times in minutes to grab

is before the Irish

ams in the top ten—

Kentucky and No.

—had much easier

s Shoots

166, Ace

hamia Lead

Bahamas, Dec. 11.

Sanders, who hasn't won in almost four years, 66 including a

sterday and stormed

round lead in the

is Islands open golf

old Sanders scored

in his career at the

20-year-old, par-3—in

on the tour

, a Vietnam veteran

brother of Tommy

four dunes and was

er, still seeking his

1 victory of the year,

68.

69, three strokes off

three under par on

1. Emerald course at

and Golf Club, In-

er Dickinson, Chris

y McGee and Rolf

171. Denver 121 (Hammond 22, Simpson 26,

Pittsburgh 108, Brinker 35, Thompson 23)

NBA Result

Thursday's Game

Memphis 107 (J. Jones 34, F. Jones 18,

W. Jones 16), Florida 108 (P. Jones 23,

Niemeyer 20),

Virginia 122 (Johnson 22, Carter 23,

New York 100 (McMahon 23, Paul 23)

Chicago 118 (Love, Sloan 34), Buffalo

120 (Kaufman 31, Gilliam 18).

is Wallop Sabres as Bucyk Hits 1,000

Dec. 11 (UPI).—For

Bucyk celebrated his

1,000 bonus, two goals

its last night as

Standings

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2. Division

3. Division

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Art Buchwald

And Nobody Laughed

WASHINGTON. The last person to laugh in the United States was Robert Ketchum on Monday, August 3, 1970. There was no law passed to prevent people from laughing: they just quit voluntarily.

No one knows exactly when people gave up laughing in America. The Republicans claimed it was during the Johnson administration, and the Democrats said it happened during President Nixon's term in office. Purvis Towne, who in 1954 wrote the definitive history of the '60s, claims the first culture group to give up laughing was students.

laughing, but these people did it privately in their homes, where no one could see them.

A group of friends would get together, send the children off for the night with relatives, and then laugh for two or three hours amongst themselves.

There were certain key clubs where people could go to hear a comedian or see a funny motion picture from the past. But as the older generation started dying out, the clubs went bankrupt, as there were no young laugher to take their place.

Laughter in public buildings was forbidden and considered exceptionally bad taste. Anyone who laughed in a restaurant or a theater was asked to leave.

If someone attempted to laugh on the street or in a park he was met with stony stares or assaulted by angry passersby.

The government contributed to the anti-laughter campaign by issuing pronouncements every day that things were worse than they were the day before.

To make sure that people wouldn't go back to their old ways, Washington raised taxes, passed outrageous laws, told of international threats and gave out grim economic reports. Life indeed presented a dismal picture.

Towne claims the last person in the United States known to have laughed in public was Robert Ketchum, who lived in Salem, Massachusetts.

Ketchum was standing on a street corner when a friend of his, Adolf Green, walked by and slid on a banana peel. Before he realized what he was doing, Ketchum burst into laughter.

An angry crowd gathered and grabbed Ketchum and dragged him to the center of the square where they tied him to a post, threw branches from trees at his feet and burned him at the stake. All three networks covered the event, and the lesson was not lost on the populace. Towne feels it will be some time before anyone laughs in public in the United States again.

Advertisers, sensitive to the mood of the consumer, canceled all comedy shows on television. The networks put out memos ordering all laughter bleeped from their programs, and newspapers dropped any stories or comic strips which might produce a chuckle for the reader.

Towne says in his book that it was difficult for a certain segment of society to give up



Buchwald

Scene from Jens
Jorgen Thorsen's film
based on
Henry Miller's
"Quiet Days
in Clichy."

Repercussions
Of 'Quiet Days
In Clichy'

By John Walker

LONDON. Jens Jorgen Thorsen is short and very broad, with bright blue eyes that shine through a bushy thicket of fair hair which hides most of his face. He looks a little like Pan in bright red jeans and a shaggy sheepskin jacket or, rather, like Loki, the enfant terrible of Asgard, the holy terror of Scandinavian mythology.

Mr. Thorsen, 38, is a subversive artist.

He has done some of his best paintings on the pavements of Copenhagen, gate-crashed the Venice Biennale to add graffiti to the Swedish pavilion, and erupted at underground festivals, protests, and happenings in the streets of most of the capital cities of Europe.

As a movie and art critic, an artist and a leading Danish anarchist group, that international anarchist group, the Situationists, his effectiveness has been largely local. But, as a film director, he is causing international repercussions with "Quiet Days in Clichy," his loving, detailed re-creation of Henry Miller's reminiscences of sex on the broad line in Montrouge.

His film has opened without trouble in the United States Scandinavia and Canada. The French banned it, which caused Mr. Miller to fire off a protest: "The film, whatever its faults, is a faithful rendition of the spirit of my book. I have seen the uncut version of the film and was impressed by its jovial and Rabelaisian qualities. It was France which first accepted my work and gave me the courage to carry on.

He says: "It is visually very explicit.

I do not think the general public is ready for it. If I granted it a certificate,

I would be shot to hell by everyone. It

is too good for the pornography market, and I'd like it to be shown to the right kind of audience."

In practice, that means London's New Cinema Club, run by Derek Hill, once a radical and outspoken film critic and a determined opponent of censorship. Mr. Hill is very much aware of the irony of being used as a safety valve to take pressure off the censors by showing to his members such good, but banned, films as Alain Resnais' "Trans-Europe Express" and Andy Warhol's "Lonesome Cowboys."

Mr. Thorsen, though, insists that his film should be seen by a wider public than a club audience. "I would like the film to be used as a tool to change the censorship situation," he says. "The film is an entity. It is its own protest. I tried to make it honest. If you make a movie about war, you should show people being killed. If you make a film about what happens between men and women, then you show what happens."

He anyway, is more concerned over planning his next two films. One may be of Henry Miller's "Sexus"; it would have to be made in America, because the book contains the "evilness" of New York," he says.

The other would be a free-thinking film about the life of Christ, and Mr. Thorsen is presently studying John Allegro's theories of Christianity as a phallic drug cult. He hopes to shoot it among the paradisaical landscapes of Provence, with at least six people portraying different contemporary images of Jesus. "Including," he says, "a girl from Women's Lib, whom I want to have crucified."

Mr. Thorsen found it unacceptable.

An appeal to the Greater London Council also met with a ban. At the moment, it seems that the film will not be seen again here even though Mr. Trevelyan thinks it is a good film. He likes it. But he feels nevertheless that he must protect the public from it.

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In practice, that means London's New Cinema Club, run by Derek Hill, once a radical and outspoken film critic and a determined opponent of censorship. Mr. Hill is very much aware of the irony of being used as a safety valve to take pressure off the censors by showing to his members such good, but banned, films as Alain Resnais' "Trans-Europe Express" and Andy Warhol's "Lonesome Cowboys."

Mr. Thorsen, though, insists that his film should be seen by a wider public than a club audience. "I would like the film to be used as a tool to change the censorship situation," he says. "The film is an entity. It is its own protest. I tried to make it honest. If you make a movie about war, you should show people being killed. If you make a film about what happens between men and women, then you show what happens."

He anyway, is more concerned over planning his next two films. One may be of Henry Miller's "Sexus"; it would have to be made in America, because the book contains the "evilness" of New York," he says.

The other would be a free-thinking film about the life of Christ, and Mr. Thorsen is presently studying John Allegro's theories of Christianity as a phallic drug cult. He hopes to shoot it among the paradisaical landscapes of Provence, with at least six people portraying different contemporary images of Jesus. "Including," he says, "a girl from Women's Lib, whom I want to have crucified."

Mr. Thorsen found it unacceptable.

An appeal to the Greater London Council also met with a ban. At the moment, it seems that the film will not be seen again here even though Mr. Trevelyan thinks it is a good film. He likes it. But he feels nevertheless that he must protect the public from it.

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